Peronne line, takes a sharp bend to the southeast after passing Combles and passes close to Hardecourt and Curlu.
Thus the French at these two points are almost astride the railway at points considerably more than half the distance between Albert and Peronne. man attempts to throw back the French at Hardecourt failed utterly under the Germans, after losing heavily, retreating in disorder. In the course of these vain efforts to check the French advance the

Germans lost 200 prisoners.

South of the Somme the French re-pulsed a number of determined counter attacks and maintained their new post of the village, the village of the Mereaucourt wood, still further east, they obtained a footing in the second German line of defence.

On the British section of the front the advancing troops pushed beyond Fricourt and are continuing their progress beyond La Boisselle in spite of stubborn resist

French Losses Small.

Earlier reports sent by correspondents ing comparatively small losses are cor-reporated by the official communique the smallness of the French losses to efficacious artillery preparation and to the dashing spirit of the infantry.

Along the Ancre, where the British are operating against Thiepval, on the southern bank of the river, and Beau-mont-Hamel, on the northern bank, with Serre, north of the latter, already in Serre, north of the latter, already in their hands, the official report received late to-night from British headquarters. In France says that there is no change, but that the general situation may be rded as favorable

of the aerial activity which accompanied the opening of the drive are contained in to-night's official reports. Allied aeroplanes bombarded German headquarters and railway centres and did valuable reconnaissance work. Twenty Pokkers attacked the British aeroplanes engaged in one of the raids, but were griven off by the British escorting machines and two of the German aeroplanes were brought down. Three of the British machines are reported missing. British kite balloons remained in the air all day directing the fire of the British artillery.

Officials Are Optimistic.

An intimation of the plans of the allied commanders for a steady pounding of the German line rather than any effort at a spectacular assault is con-tained in a semi-official statement issued in Paris to-day. This statement, re-ferring to the success of the first day

'It is especially important because it not a doubtful attempt to pierce the economize life. It will be exercised from line to line until the day when the enemy resistance, continually hammered, will break at some point. veral points the advance has cov

ered a depth of two miles into the Ger-The immediate task of the s is to extend their lines over the eastern part of the rolling plateau from 300 to 500 feet in altitude which stretches around Albert. The stronges of the Germans so far appears to have been offered at Fricourt which was taken to-day; Contalmaison part of which is in allied hands, and Gommecourt, still held by the Germans. with a view to defending the high road extending from Arras to Bapaume and Peronne, one of the main arteries of

the western operations. German official statement issued to-day admits the withdrawal of a Gernes to positions previously prepared for the defence of the second and third The abandonment of material it had been rendered useless is

imitted in the Berlin statement. British Display Confidence.

The British public still displays the The British public still displays the same quiet enthusiasm, determination and confidence. It fully understands that no great drive like that carried out by the Russian commander Gen. Brusiloff is possible against the depth, strength and rail power of the formidably organized German front, and that great sacrifices and possible setbacks must be prepared for. Many regrets are heard that Kitchener did not live to see the results of his work. This is the first great battle for his work. This is the first great battle in which the military legions he created are being put to the test.

Kitchener's armies have virtually replaced the first small expeditionary force ent out under Fleid Marshal French, which had to sustain the earlier battle.

placed the first small expeditionary force cent out under Fleid Marshal French, which had to sustain the earlier battles o sustain the earlier battles. It is also the first time that great offensive has been carried out under well organized, coordinated allied strategy, not on the western front alone but over the whole field of operations, and confidence is felt that the alliest spectacular advance. One correspondent

"There is no longer an attempt to plerce as with a knife, but a slow, con-tinuous, methodical push leading to the

GERMAN LOSS HEAVY.

French Take 3,500 Prisoners

British More Than 2,000. Paris, July 2 .- "An artillery preparation the violence of which never has been equalled marked the attack of the Pranco-British troops in the joint offen-dive yesterday," says a semi-official note lesued here to-day.

"For more than a week in fact the

continued preparation from the North Sea to Champagne gave an inkling of it. The British in particular in the entire ector they occupy had been methodi-cally continuing an alternative system of intense bombardments and sounding operations here and there.

"The attack began at 7:30 o'clock in morning and was conducted rapidly with much bravery and assurance The progress developed during the morning and afternoon, and at the end of the day on all of the front attacked, the first enemy positions were occupied by the Allies, whose line was thus advanced about 2 kilometers (1½ miles) in depth on a front of about 40 kilometers (about twenty-five miles). The villages taken are in both English. The villages taken are in both English and French sectors.

"According to the preliminary in-formation the allied losses were slight by reason of the efficiency of the pre-liminary work, while those of the Ger-mans were said to be quite heavy. The French took 3,500 prisoners, while those captured by the British exceeded 2,000

number.

The first day of the offensive is constructed to have been fully satisfactory, hough not as overwhelming as has appened before in similar operations, it was extensive and important, says note, which adds:

The place was a devil's cauldron of the sepecially important because it is especially important because it is especially important because it is especially important because it is seemed incredible that anything could be a supplied and trenen mortars played increasing the projectiles of the last named being clearly visible, travelling, as they do, at low velocity.

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"Nothing is yet known of the issue, but it seemed incredible that anything could live there through the half hour between about 3:45 and 4:15, during which the line, but rather a long continued drive which will be methodical and which will economize life. It will be exercised from line to line until the day when the enemy registance, continually hammered, will break at some point."

"Nothing is yet known of the issue, but it seemed incredible that anything could live there through the half hour between about 3:45 and 4:15, during which the struggle was fiercest. To us looking on it was a sight of pure horror.

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There has been great activity on the Yeer front since midday on Saturday.

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Swords of Allies in Tower. LONDON, July 2.—The swords of in-antry officers of all the allied Powers ave been added to the famous collection

DELUGE OF SHELLS KEPT UP FOR DAYS

German Prisoners Say Supply of Food to First Line Was Cut Off.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SEN. LONDON, July 2 .- British correspondents at the front send long despatches dated July 1 concerning the opening of moment has been reached for all the the allied offensive.

One who watched from a ridge above

ovilliers La Boisselle and La Boisselle ht. It was a lovely morning.

The sun was still low and was shin- to further self-sacrificing activity.

nan lines, so it was necessary to careful of the use of field glasses, th flash like a heliograph when the be careful of the use of heid glasses, which flash like a heliograph when the sun falls on them, and not to display white maps too estentatiously.

being. Englishmen go to work very systematically and very carefully. They white maps too estentatiously.

ng directly in our faces from behind the

Watching the Bombardment.

gleamed golden in the sun.

for an hour or so before that the bombardment was perhaps more furious than ever. It is difficult to say if the bombardment was flercer, however, for it had been terrible enough when we it had been terrible enough when we it will victory is obtained without regard to the control of the cont

"One heard the roar and saw spuris of earth and debris as great projectiles plunged into the earth and slowly unfolding columns of smoke from high expiosives and the fleecy white of shrapnels floated un above.

"The only flashes we saw were those of our own guns. At Thiepval on t to Mametz on the right the oners have been taken in considerable modern warfare had been used.

too thick to see our men advancing from the trenches and the lines of trenches themselves were only doubtfully visible. There was a light westerly wind, not strong enough to dispet the fog or the moke of the bursting shells.

Uproar of Guns Deepens.

"As the fateful moment approached the uproar seemed to deepen, but it is impossible to say whether we really had more guns and more trench mortars, which we hitherto had not used, or whether the enemy had awakened to man division under pressure of the Brit-ish and French from the first line bordment began five days ago his reply had been comparatively light.
"Faintly, straight ahead, we heard

"Faintly, straight ahead, we heard through all the clamor the ripple of rifle fire. To the left, by Thiepval and in the direction of Auchonvillers and Hebuterne, a dark bank of smoke mingling with the morning mist blotted out the horizon. To the right, on the high ground by Fricourt, we saw the line of a white smoke barrage, denser than the mist which we had made to cover the defence with the highest skill and ob-

loons, bathed in the sunshine, and stretching far away to the right and left we could see a line of them mark-ing the direction of the front, while in and out our aeroplanes moved con-tinuously. One squadron sailed splen-didly and insolently straight over the German lines and far beyond. Other single machines patrolled up and down, testimony to the supremacy we indis-putably have asserted in the air along

ill the front. Infantry Advances to Attack.

"It was between 9 and 10 o'clock when nists were almost gone, so that the details of the landscape were clearly visible, but the visibility came too late to enable one to see our men actually moving from the trenches. They had already still hid everything.

"It now turned into a beautiful summer day, with promise of great heat.

"A British staff officer who was at the point of contact between the British and point of contact between the British and Frontal. The line—very direct on a Small scale map—is composed, especially in this part, of salients and reentrant angles, dips and bulges.

The most without check swept on beyond."

In a message dated 7 o'clock in the day were often left in isolated groups lows:

evening the writer adds: "The fighting still rages with unabated fury along the whole front. At some places the struggle is of a most desperate in the valley where the village of Fri character. One of these points is Thico-val, where the fighting has been derce beyond description. As far as can be gathered at present our men at the first onset swept through the little town of onset swept through the little town of Thiepval, driving the enemy before them.

Germana Hidden in Town.

"It appears that a very large number of Germans had concealed themselves in discouts where they had machine guns and, it is said, minenwerfer. They endeavored to hold the place, when our artillery opened on it the most intense concentration of fire it is possible to conceive. Lyddite and other high explosives poured into the little town while the air above was thick with exploding shrappel and trench mortars played in

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

tained. Though Fricourt is believed to be still in German hands, we are almost encircling it [The capture of Fricourt has since

en officially announced.]
"Mametz is ours, as well as part of Montauban. "The offensive has begun very favor ably for us. Its progress has been marked by a steadily increasing inten-sity throughout the day. The fighting sity throughout the day. The fighting north of the Ancre was particularly severe. The enemy made vigorous resistance at several villages, but the gallantry of our troops resulted in gradually working round the various strong

TRENCHES SHATTERED German newspapers published on the RUSSIANS GAIN GROUND they recognized the meaning of the great artillery preparation of the last few days before the offensive began.

Major Moraht, the military critic of

the Berliner Tageblatt, writes Our enemies are at belligerent armies. the high tide of their exertions. We must honestly admit that their operahe town of Albert, behind the British tions have become more energetic and After the sun had dispelled the night money, as well as their great roads of mists we saw below us the valley of supply on the open sea, make it more the Ancre, the town of Albert and the easy for them to render harder our final country from Thiepval by victory. We should be blind if we did La Boisselle and La Boisselle not see these symptoms. We are confi-

Ammunition Ready.

"An English offensive is coming white maps too estentiatiously.

"Albert itself was almost hidden by the mist, except that the church tower, with the wonderful spectacle of the leaning figure of the Virgin, stood clear above the white bank below and above the white bank below and amount of ammunition ready. For many months England has been able to bring months England has been able to bring

"The advance was set for 7:30, and take of rejoicing too loudly or making an hour or so before that time the small successes appear great. The "The English do not fall into the mis watched it from similar positions twenty-four hours before, as it has been terrible now for days. The noise was overwhelming. Against the sunlight the bursting shells no longer made sudden the position of being the savior in the time of need for the Allies. With the time of need for the Allies.

Prisoners Say Attack Had Been Expected for Days.

Special Cable Despatch to Tur St. gun fire was truly appalling. We do not know to what exent the Germans have been able to hold their positions and live within that awful zone. That the work of fortification had been going some were there we know, for as I write —before noon—the news comes that pris-

"Some of them say that no food or supplies have been able to get to them in the front line for four days past. This may or may not be true, but certainly along all the German lines and for some distance to the rear life for some days must have been a hideous nightmare.

The highest tribute to the success of the onrush is the undoubted fact that the Germans were in no degree taken by surprise. According to prisoners the attack had been expected for some days must have been a hideous certainly brought up to the support and reserve trenches and the men in the front insultance. nightmare.
"When 7:30 came the mist was still trenches everywhere were ordered hold out to the death.

"A number of their officers left the front trenches for the second, a habit of theirs, and great efforts were made to and well directed artillery fire mad this either difficult or impossible. Prisoners belonging to the 109th and 110th regiments of the Fourteenth Reserve Corps asserted that they had had nothing to drink for three days

"Iron Rations" Plentiful.

"One man said that they had lived during this cruel time chiefly on rations, which, he added, were p ful. The strain was too much for

which was weak was the heavy artillery. True, just before dawn, when, I gather, the enemy expected our attack, the Germans hammered many of our trenches with most Teutonic fury. The bombardment was as concentrated as at Ypres. Nevertheless the enemy was quite outgunned throughout the attack. "The infantry suffered much less than was expected from shell fire and in the

trenches nothing like the bombandment at the Vimy ridge, for example, was ex-

Germans Spring Surprise.

"Perhaps the strangest part of the ence that ground and positions appa "It was between 9 and 10 o'clock when ently taken and possessed and quite left the scene of the fighting. The behind in the advance were not necess sarily won. In the so-called Dantzig trench, south of Fricourt, the Germans came out of immensely deep dugouts and manned machine guns. Our right through one village and out the other side to find later that the enemy one from the ground where one might other side to find later that the enem have seen them on beyond the German had emerged from many strange hidin front line to where a thick yell of smoke places and garrisoned the place against

all comers.
"The fighting was not in essence frontal attack on straight trenches, al-though necessarily the first rush was frontal. The line—very direct on a

on promontories such as Gommecourt, where we advanced on both sides of a wood, and on islands such as are found court is located. In such places priso ers are likely to be numerous. In an case the fighting must be muddled and uneven.

nasterly job of destroying both trenches and fortifications. In others our pl out the wire entanglements by hand after laborious hours of work during the night. Here and there our troops made

their way across the uncut wire.
"Nowhere was the fight sufficiently uniform to make any general summing up possible, and above all the campaign is continuous. North of the Ancre our ogress was, on the whole, greater than e map shows, and we have strong ex pectations that the number of pri

ACTIVITY ON YSER FRONT.

Monitors Shell Germans in Vicinit of Meuport.

PROGRESS OF WAR TOLD OFFICIALLY

Anglo-French Drive Continues-Meets Determined Resistance.

LONDON, July 3 (12:23 A. M.).-British

general headquarters reports to-night as Heavy fighting has taken place today in the area between the Ancre and the Somme, especially about Fricourt and La Boisselle.

and La Boisselle.

Fricourt was captured by our troops about 2 P. M. and remains in our hands, and some progress has been made east of the village.

In the neighborhood of La Boisselle

the neighborhood of La Boisselle the enemy is offering stubborn resist-ance, but our troops are making satis-factory progress. A considerable quan-tity of war material has fallen into our hands, but details are not availa-On either side of the valley of the

Ancre the situation is unchanged. The general situation may be regarded as favorable. Later information of the enemy's losses shows that our first estimates were too low. Yesterday our aeroplanes were very active in cooperation with our attack north of the Somme and afforded valuable assistance to our operations. Numerous enemy headquarters and

railway centres were attacked with In one of these raids our escorting aeroplanes were attacked by twenty Fokkers, which were driven off. Two nemy machines were seen to crash to earth and were destroyed

Some long distance reconnaissances were carried out in spite of numerous attempts by enemy machines to trate the enterprises. Three of our aeroplanes are missing. Our kite balloons were in the air the whole day. An earlier British statement said

Up to noon to-day some 800 more prisoners had been taken in the opera tions between the Ancre and Somme, bringing the total up to 3,500 including those captured on other parts of the front last night.

French Take 6,000 Prisoners. Parts, July 2 .- The War Office issued

following communique to-night North of the Somme the battle con-tinued all day to our advantage in the region of Hardecourt and Curlu. East of this latter village we have caried a quarry which had been caried a quarry which had be powerfully organized by the enemy. South of the Somme we have ob-tained a footing in the second line of the German trenches at ramerous places. Between the river and Asse-villers the village of Frise has fallen

The number of unwounded prisonhave been counted, is more than 6,000 including 150 officers. Some cannon and much other material has also fallen into our hands. Thanks to the fallen into our hands. Thanks to the very complete and very efficacious artillery preparation and thanks also to the clan of our infantry, our losses have been very small.

Germans in Counter Attacks. The text of the French afternoon

Somme follows: North of the Somme the fighting was fierce during the night. The Ger mans launched violent counter attack

against our new positions at the ap oaches to Hardecourt. Our cur artillery fire and infantry fire flicted important losses upon tenemy, who was forced to retreat disorder, leaving in our hands 200 prisoners, of whom six were officers. Pursuing our advantage upon the right bank of the river we captured after spirited fighting the village of Curlu, which we have entirely occu-

tained all the positions conquered by us yesterday, and realized some prollers during the night.

The receipt of new information

brings the total number of unwounded Germans captured by French troops yesterday to more than 5,000. Between the Oise and the Aisne we attempted to reach our lines near

Germans Bombard Hill 304.

Parts, July 2.—The tight communique egarding operations on the Ve lun from

On the north Verdun front there has been no infantry action. A very visorous bombardment has been maintained in the region of Hill 304 and is the Figury and Damloup sectors. We have set on fire three captive balloom in the Verdun region.

In the Verdun region.

Sergt. Chainat has brought down his fith German aeroplane, which crashed to earth near Peronne on the night of the first. One of our air squadrons dropped forty-eight shells on the railroad station at Longuyon and eight on the station at Thionville. Another squadron dropped thirty-three bombs on the station at Bri-culles. Our aviators bombarded to-day the railroad stations at Anagne and Lucquy in the Ardennes. Sixty bombs struck buildings and railroads and a train was destroyed.

The Germans have dropped bombs of very large size in the neighborhood of Nancy and others near Belfort. An enemy air squadron hurled several bombs on the open town of Luneville. This is noted in view of reprisals.

The afternoon communique regarding the Champagne and Verdun fight

merous reconnaissances on the enemy's front. Several of the recomplifting parties succeeded in penetrating the opposing trenches, which they cleared out with hand grenades. We took fif-

On the left bank of the Meuse a German attack launched last evening upon our positions to the northeast of the Bois d'Avocourt succeeded in penetrating the advanced elements of our trenches, but was completely driven back by our counter attack.

On the slopes of Le Mort Homme we effected an entirely successful coup de main. In the course of the fightng which took place in the enemy's

trenches fifty Germans were killed, a score were brought back into our lines and two machine guns also were On the right bank several feeble attacks by the enemy upon the Thiau-mont work, in which we are estab-lished, were easily repulsed. In this egion a strong German force which arried itself against our first line elements was dispersed after having sustained high losses. We made six-teen prisoners, of whom two were offi-cers. On the front west and south

tivity on both sides. Allies' Loss Henvy, Germans Say. BERLIN, via London, July 2 .- The German official statement regarding the

of Vaux there is great artillery ac-

estern front says: The great British and French offen sive in mass attack, which had been extensively prepared for many months past, began yesterday after strong ar-tillery and gas preparation lasting siz

London Crowds Cheer Wounded From Battle

LONDON, July 2 .- The first batch of wounded from the British front in France arrived at Charing Cross station this eve-

ning. An enormous crowd assembled at the station and the police had considerable difficulty in securing passage for the Red Cross vehicles through the cheering, flag waving people.

days over a front of twenty-five miles on both sides of the Somme and the

Ancre. From Gommecourt to the region of La Boisselle the enemy obtained no advantages worthy of mention. He suffered, however, very heavy losses.

On the other hand, he was successful in penetrating at several points the first line trenches of our division in the region abutting on both banks of the Somme and was able to advance. This division had to be withdraw from the heavily shelled first lin trenches into the positions arranged for checking an advance from the first to the second line. The material in the first line, which was immovable and which had been rendered useless, as is customary in such cases, was

In connection with these extensive operations there were many artillery actions and numerous minor attacks on the adjoining front to the west and southeast of Tahure. They were everywhere unsuccessful.

Hot Fight at Thisumont.

BERLIN, via London, July 2.—Army headquarters issued the following statement to-day regarding operations in the Verdun sector:

On the left bank of the Meuse, at Hill 304, French trench sections were captured and a French hand grenade

East of the Meuse the enemy, with the aid of strong reenforcements, repeated his attacks many times yester-lay and this morning on Froideterr day and this morning on Froideterro Hill and especially against the fortified work of Thiaumont, but was com pelled by our curtain of fire to retire The enemy's aerial service of played great activity. Our squadre gave battle at various points and in-flicted upon him heavy losses. For instance, in the region of the front at-tacked and in that of the Meuse fifteen enemy aeroplanes were shot down teen enemy aeroplanes were snot down, eight English and three Prench machines falling within our lines. Lieut. Baron von Althaus put out of action his seventh opponent. We lost no aeroplanes, but some pilots or observers were wounded.

Russians Gain West of Kolomen.

PETROGRAD, July 2. - The War Office ssued the following statement to-night In the region west of Kolomea the army of Gen. Letchitzky after intense fighting took by storm the enemy po-sitions. Up to the present we have taken 2,000 prisoners from the fresh roops brought to this regio greater number were intoxicated. In Volhynia the enemy continues to make desperate attacks. The offensive

Styr and the Stokhod, in the region of the villages of Koptche and Zo-bary, was repulsed. A series of fresh enemy attacks southwest of Kiselin-Zubilno-Kochey was repulsed. The enemy's columns were put to flight with heavy losses. The fugitives have been destroyed in masses, but reenforced by reserves the

of the Germans between the rivers

enemy is making fresh attacks which o far have been repulsed. Caucasian Front—East of Plantana we captured by a brilliant attack : chain of mountains which had been fortified by the Turks. The enemy was repulsed beyond the River Sam-He left behind many

corpses on his positions. In the direction of Gumischler an the north was repulsed and the enemy was driven back to his trenches. In the direction of Baiburt our advance guards took the Turks in the rear during the night on a height in the re-gion of Vartanis. In a bayonet at-tack our soldiers hurled the Turks from the top of a mountain dow

trenches In the direction of Bagdad, in the Kerind region, pressure by enemy forces continues.

An earlier statement said

On our western front the enemy con-tinues to deliver desperate attacks against some sectors between the Styr and Stokhod and south of the Stokhod. Yesterday afternoon the enemy ar tillery produced gusts of fire in the region of Koptchie, Ghelenovka and Zabary, southwest of Sokal. An energetic attack then followed, but was re-

Northeast of Kiselin near the village of Trystenu, we observed enemy troops mustering. The fire of our artillery dispersed and put them to flight Southeast of Kiselin our fire stopped an offensive by mass formations of the enemy. At the village of Seniawa and in the same region near the village

Seublino there was a warm engage-South of the village of Zaturze, near the village of Koscheff, we stopped an Austrian offensive by counter offensive. We repulsed hos-tile attempts to cross the River Schara, southwest of Lipsk and south

Tentous Storm Hill Near Tarnopol Best.in, via London, July 2.—Army endquarters issued the following statement to-day regarding operations in the

Army of Gen. von Linsingen-The attack is going forward. The number of prisoners has been increased by 7 officers and 1,410 men. At various points enemy counter attacks were easily repulsed.

Army of Gen. von Bothmer-German and Austro-Hungarian troops stormed the hill of Vorobijowka, a height southwest of Tarnopol, which had recently been occupied by the Russians, and took 7 officers and 891 men. Gen. von Bothmer-Germachine guns and two mine throwers were captured.

Italian Offensive Continues.

ROME, July 2.—The following reports issued by the Italian War Office Between the Adige and the Branta continuing our offensive vig-In the Vallarsa our infantry has begun an attack on the lines strongly held by the enemy between Zugna Torta and Foppiano. Our artillery is shelling Fort Poz-

zacchio

On Monte Pasubio the enemy is offering stubborn resistance from his fortified positions between Monte Spil and Monte Cosmagnon. Along the Posina-Astico line we are completing the conquest of Monte

Majo and have occupied the southern side of Monte Selugrio. In the trenches north of Pedescala we attacked and drove out the enemy, who left behind arms and ammunitie On the Asiago plateau we had skir-mishes with detachments of the enemy on the northern side of the Assa Valley.
There was nothing of importance on the remainder of the front as far as

the Carso. In the sector between Selz and Mon falcone (Isonzo frost) we brilliantly carried some more trenches and took 198 prisoners. A counter attack was leet will operate in the Baltic evidently repulsed with very heavy losses.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on

ALLIES STRIKE AT

Ground Chosen for the New Offensive a Surprise to the Germans.

DEFENCES ARE STRONG

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 3 .-- H. M. Tomlinson, formerly the correspondent of the Daily News at British Headquarters in France, writes:

"The topography of the Anglo-French offensive is totally unlike the flat, aqueous, monotonous plain of Flanders The Somme is a formidable bar to any sweeping advance, for it often flows deep and wide between high escarpments and chalk downs, breaking into innumerable channels. There are spacious and largely unsurveyed marshes throughout the valley.

"The river fronts the French in parallel line for some distance. For some distance the British have between them and the town of Bapaume ranges VON BUELOW TELLS of very considerable hills.

"The writer believes that the choice of this country for an offensive must GERMAN PEACE AIMS have surprised the Germans. The blow must have struck them where they least expected it. He visited the area when the British took it over from the French Says That Reestablishment of to the last ditch or seek to save most from the wreckage. It is and the change from Flanders is quite uncanny. The villages close to the firing line were inhabited and untouched by shells. Nothing seemed to happen. Each army held its position strongly but quietly. The arrival of the British stirred the Germans into anxiety and places like Hebuterne and Fricourt be-

came fairly lively. "But it is evident that the British policy was not to make the enemy too anxious," the writer says, "and to let him get the fixed idea that the Somme by the French from the Germans. There establishment of national lines as "With so good an overtuge were no more elaborate defences along they existed prior to the war would the front. The shelters in the chalk were means a loss to Germany." subterranean chambers which one entered by ladders. The enemy seemed to think he was there for good. Doubt-less the works our men have just captured were of similar construction.

GORDONS IN PERIL.

LONDON, July 3 (Monday) .- A British rrespondent in France telegraphs: "The taking of Mametz was the result "The taking of Mametz was the result of a brilliant exploit in which the South Staffords, the Manchesters and the Gordon Highlanders were concerned. On entering the village the Gordons were badly hung un against a group place. entering the village the Gordons were badly hung up against a strong place. The enemy was holding out in a position which he had christened 'Danzig Alley' and from here directed attacks against the Highlanders. The supporting line which came to their assistance was met with a high explosive barrage fire, but negative, but positive, it is not a question. The result of the war must not be negative, but positive, it is not a question. eventually the village came completely tion of saving ourselves from being de into our possession and the retreating stroyed, weakened, dismembered or plun British infantry going into battle. He

hoofs waiking slowly and the grinding of wheels in ruts. Shadow forms came to say with a good conscience that up out of a dark tunnel below the trees, black figures of mounted officers, followed by a battalion marching with transport.

"I could not see the faces of the men, but I could see that they wore steel helmets and fighting kit. They were heavily laden with packs, but were marching at a smart, swinging page, with which Germany did not see the strengthen connections with those States with which Germany did not see the strengthen connections with those States with which Germany did not see the strengthen connections with those States with which Germany did not see the strengthen connections with those States with which Germany did not see the strengthen connections with those States with which Germany did not see the strengthen connections at a smart, swinging page.

marching at a smart, swinging pace, singing cheerily some music hall tune with a lit in it as they marched toward the places of death. Some men were blowing mouth organs, others were whistling the "Marseillaise," although they were English, and others were gossiping quietly."

BERLIN ADMITS LOSS. The Socialist come in for a good word from You Buelow and he expresses the belief that the cooperation between them and the Government will be easier after

Says Division Has Been With-

drawn From First Line. BERLIN, via London, July 2.—In the RUSSIANS PRESS ON terday along a front of twenty-five miles to the north and south of the Somme the German official statement issued to-day says the Entente allied eral points. The German division de-fending these trenches, it is added, had to be withdrawn to other prepared positions. From Gommecourt to La Bo selle, the communication says, the Brit ish and French suffered very heavy tosses and obtained no advantages worth

mentioning. JOFFRE SET DATE FOR DRIVE, mea. near the footbills of the Car- on a joy ride and had not been si

Col. Repington Says Belgians Gave Valuable Aid. London, July 3 (Monday).—Col. Rep-ington, the military critic of the Times,

who is now in Paris, writes under yes-

during the preliminary bombardment."

Col. Repington warns his readers that the Styr and the Stockhod, in the region of Kiselin, are being made by the Germans, but, according to the Russian statement, no progress has been made.

"The news from Russia is most encouraging and there is more news to come."

The writer, who has just arrived in

The writer, who has just arrived in pulsed.

wedish Newspapers Expect Naval Attack on Riga.

Special Cable Despatch to Tur Six London, July 8 .- The Copenhagen corespondent of the Daily News says that preparing for some great naval scheme in the Bailte. There has been energetic activity to get all the warships severely derman torpedo boats and submarines damaged in the Jutland battle ready for

A second squadron of the high seas

for an attack on Riga in connection with the offensive of Field Marshal von Hinenburg to lighten the Russian pressure on the Austrian front.

It is stated that the main base of Marostica and on various places in the lower Isonzo region. No one was killed. Very slight damage was done.

UNEXPECTED POINT



Prince von Buelow.

Pre-War Conditions Won't Suffice.

Berlin, via London, July 2.—Prince derness. He set out to wear the von Buelow, former German Chancel- down by sheer weight of numbers lor, asserts that Germany must have something more than pre-war condicountry was exempt. Nevertheless it is something more than pre-war condi- of a decision and in the end its not to be supposed that the Germans tions when peace is declared, in a pref-ruthlessness probably diminished gave our troops an easy chance. Their ace to his book "German Policies," sacrifice of life." something more than pre-war condi-Their ace to his book "German Policies," defence works in that region were immensely strong. Hebuterne itself and much of the fine south were captured Chancellor maintains that the remusical composition, saying which has just been issued. The former offensive to the beginning of a great

means a loss to Germany.

In the preface to his book Von Buelow discusses Germany's future and the form that a peace treaty must take to conform with German aspirations, declaring that Germany will have to reckon after the war with the bitter hatred of France, England and Russia, and we shall see to it that the sacretea and we shall see to it that the sacretea and we shall see to it that the sacretea and we shall see to it that the sacretea and we shall see to it that the sacretea reckon after the war with the bitter hatred of France, England and Russia. He continues: continues:
"This fact must dictate the form

Scottish Regiment Runs Against
Heavy Fire in Mametz.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sus

"This fact must dictate the form which peace shall assume. The protection which peace shall assume. The protection which Germany will find against
est way to victory.

"Prussian ambitions." it says. the west and east and across the Chan-nel can only be in its own increased power. Our enemies, too, will strengthen

in progress there was no sign of men. which this war will leave the but a little later we heard the steady establishment of the status tramp of many feet, the thud of horses' bellum for Germany would m

BEYOND KOLOMEA

troops were successful in penetrating the German first line trenches at sev-Near Foothills of the Carpathians.

> Special Cable Despatch to Tue St. London, July 2.—The capture of important Austrian positions west of Kolopathians, is announced in the official and two women pedestrians and two women pedestrians struck the trees. I epartment to-night-

London, July 3 (Monday).—Col. Repage and the military critic of the Times, who is now in Paris, writes under yes.

"The British were ready to begin long go. The date selected for the first by oppose the Russian advance along the The British were ready to begin long ago. The date selected for the first infantry attack was fixed by Gen. Joffre, who had to take all these circumstances into account.

The cooperation of the British and French was perfect, while the Belgians in the north played a useful part by taking over more of the line and hammering the Germans with their guns during the preliminary bombardment."

A Col. Repington warns his readers that

The writer, who has just arrived in Paris from the Italian front, speaks highly of the operations of the Italians. Its issued to-day progress is being made in Volhynia, where seven officers and 1.410 Volhynia, where seven officers and 1.410 men were captured. In Galicia Austro GERMAN FLEET MADE READY. German troops captured a hill south west of Tarnopol, taking 898 prisoners. Along the south coast of the Black Sea, in the Caucasus region the Russians captured a chain of fortified mountains from the Turks, according to the Rus-sian statement issued last night.

An earlier Russian statemen according to Swedish newspapers, within nonneed that a Russian naval detach the last few days the Germans have been ment consisting of several cruisers and The Russian naval forces beat off the Broadway German attack and returned to their base without loss.

Steamer Terno Torpedoed. LONDON, July 2 .-- The steamship Terno

has been sunk by a hostile submarine according to an announcement made to-day at Lloyds. The crew was landed at

GREAT DRIVE MAY RELIEVE VERDUN

London Papers Declare War Has Entered Upon a New Phase.

PATIENCE IS ADVISED

LONDON, July 3 (2.43 A. M) - T) London papers in their editorials de with the situation on the British from somewhat reserved fashion, some of the pointing out that it is not yet know whether this is really the long await "big push," or only another feint greater force than any of the previous

movements.
The Graphic says: "Our bombardment is still being main tained along the whole front, and the enemy does not know whether we may not at any moment rush another of line. The necessity of sending quate reenforcements to cope will situation may necessitate the Germans abandoning the enterprise against Ver-

The Eurpress says:

The Daily News says

"The war has entered a fresh, and probably the last phase. Our hopes may well be high, but our patience must

The fact that Germany has lost the offensive does not mean that she is not still a formidable foe. We cannot tell what her temper may be und shadow of defeat—whether she w to know that the great current of war has changed and that, hun-speaking, there is no power visible en. Each igly but British lety and PRAISE FOR SOCIALISTS

"We are entering a stage of the wo when he began the campaign of the W

asical compositions a overtur "With so good an overtur "With so good an overtur

the great sacrifices will have bee vain Germany has kept the horrors war from German soil and in that fa-is her great strength. We can never re-

Boats and Submarines. PETROGRAD, July 2 .- The following

dered. We must gain real securities and guarantees, both as a recompense for the intry going into battle. He inaugural artillerying was detach the inaugural artillerying was detach the inaugural artillerying was detach to the inaugural artillerying was detach to the face of the feelings against us detach to the several of our cruisers and the several of the several of our cruisers and the several of the several of our cruisers and the several of our cruisers and the several of the several of our cruisers and the several of th torpedo boats, searching for en-forces between the island of Gothi and the Swedish coast, discovered large naval unit. At daybreak cruisers were attacked by a flor of enemy torpedo leats, which ear Attacks by enemy submarines

regained its base without loss TWO KILLED IN AUTO SMASH

Another Dying and Two Others Hurt Near Lynbrook, L. I. LYNEROOK, L. 1., July 2 .- Tw died to-day, a third is dying a more were injured as the result automobile accident at Five Corners the Merrick road, just before this morning. The machine in w five were riding crashed into

counced into the road again as

The driver of the car, Franklin stadt. 25 years old, who was a gardener living at Hewletts, d Nassau Hospital at 9 o'clock ing. A chauffeur named Timoth fort, 26 years old, who roomed avenue. Manhattan, died in th lance while being taken to the Frank Armstrong, a salesman, old, of Hewletts, is in the Na-pital suffering from a fractu-The surgeons believe he will die The other occupants of the cal hert Ludlum of Hewletts and Bloom of 520 Seventh street



Last minute men will find us open all day to-day ready to supply at a minute's notice everything men and boys

Everything they play with too Sporting Goods in all stores. (Closed to-morrow

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

at 13th St. Four

Broadway

Fifth Ave. Corners" at 41st St.

Bross

at Warren

armor in the Tower of London.